

AMENDMENTS TO THE CLAIMS:

Claims 1-10, 12, 15, 17, 18, 20, 27-30 are currently amended. New claims 31-35 are added. The following is the status of the claims of the above-captioned application, as amended.

Claim 1. (Currently amended) A method for preparing a particulate composition having improved average strength of particles comprising contacting a particulate starting material comprising substantially un-agglomerated particulate starting material particles with a liquid and subjecting the mixture to high shear at a rate wherein more than 80% of the un-agglomerated particles in the particulate substantially un-agglomerated particulate starting material remain un-agglomerated.

Claim 2. (Currently amended) The method of claim 1 further comprising the step of isolating a fraction of unbroken or whole particles comprising, ~~containing or consisting of~~ unbroken or whole particles from the particulate starting material having a higher average particle strength than the particles of the particulate substantially un-agglomerated particulate starting material.

Claim 3. (Currently amended) The method of claim 2 comprising:

- (a) providing a substantially un-agglomerated particulate starting material to be improved;
- (b) providing a liquid;
- (c) subjecting the substantially un-agglomerated particulate starting material and liquid to high shear treatment wherein the amount of liquid added and the high shear rate is adjusted as to substantially avoid agglomeration ~~agglomeration of particles substantially un-agglomerated particulate starting material;~~ and
- (d) separating a desired fraction of particles, wherein the desired fraction of particles obtained by separation has a higher average particle strength compared to the same fraction obtained from the substantially un-agglomerated particulate starting particulate material provided in (a).

Claim 4. (Currently amended) The method according to claim 1, wherein the substantially un-agglomerated particulate starting material is characterised by having a particle size of at least 50 μm .

Claim 5. (Currently amended) The method according to claim 1, wherein the substantially un-agglomerated particulate starting material is characterised-characterized by having a particle size of at least 100 µm.

Claim 6. (Currently amended) The method according to claim 1, wherein the substantially un-agglomerated particulate starting material is characterised-characterized by having a particle size of at least 200 µm.

Claim 7. (Currently amended) The method according to claim 1, wherein the substantially un-agglomerated particulate starting material is characterised-characterized by having a particle size of less than 800 µm.

Claim 8. (Currently amended) The method according to claim 1, wherein said substantially un-agglomerated particulate starting material has a density of at least 1.3 g/cm³.

Claim 9. (Currently amended) The method according to claim 1, wherein said substantially un-agglomerated particulate starting material has a density of at least 1.5 g/cm³.

Claim 10. (Currently amended) The method according to claim 1, wherein the substantially un-agglomerated particulate starting material is granules comprising an active compound.

Claim 11. (Original) The method according to claim 10, wherein the active compound is an enzyme.

Claim 12. (Currently amended) The method according to claim 1, wherein the substantially un-agglomerated particulate starting material is selected from the group of salt and sugar.

Claim 13. (Previously presented) The method according to claim 1, wherein the liquid is water or oil.

Claim 14. (Previously presented) The method according to claim 1, wherein the liquid is aqueous.

Claim 15. (Currently amended) The method according to claim 1, wherein the liquid is a saturated solution of one or more of the compounds present in the substantially un-agglomerated particulate starting material.

Claim 16. (Original) The method according to claim 13, wherein salt, carbohydrates, binders, fibres, fillers, or other conventional coating materials are added to the liquid.

Claim 17. (Currently amended) The method according to claim 1, wherein the substantially un-agglomerated particulate starting material is water soluble.

Claim 18. (Previously presented) The method according to claim 1, wherein the high shear treatment performed in a high shear mixer and the applied shear is in the range of 0.5 and 3 s⁻¹.

Claim 19. (Currently amended) The method according to claim 1, further comprising the step of drying the a high shear treated particulate material.

Claim 20. (Currently amended) The method according to claim 1, wherein the substantially un-agglomerated particulate starting material and liquid are exposed to high shear until at least 5 % of the particles are destroyed or broken down to a size outside the size distribution of the substantially un-agglomerated particulate starting material.

Claims 21-26 (Canceled)

Claim 27. (Currently amended) The method according to claim 1, comprising subjecting the mixture to high shear at a rate so that more than 85% of the un-agglomerated particles in the substantially un-agglomerated particular-particulate starting material remain un-agglomerated.

Claim 28. (Currently amended) The method according to claim 1, comprising subjecting the mixture to high shear at a rate so that more than 90% of the un-agglomerated particles in the substantially un-agglomerated particulateparticular starting material remain un-agglomerated.

Claim 29. (Currently amended) The method according to claim 1, comprising subjecting the mixture to high shear at a rate so that more than 95% of the un-agglomerated particles in the substantially un-agglomerated particulateparticular starting material remain un-agglomerated.

Claim 30. (Currently amended) The method according to claim 1, comprising subjecting the mixture to high shear at a rate so that more than 98% of the un-agglomerated particles in the substantially un-agglomerated particulateparticular starting material remain un-agglomerated.

Claim 31. (New) A method for preparing a particulate composition having improved average strength of particles comprising contacting a substantially un-agglomerated enzyme granule starting material with a liquid and subjecting the mixture to high shear at a rate in an amount of 0.5s^{-1} to 3.0s^{-1} , wherein more than 80% of the un-agglomerated enzyme granule in the substantially un-agglomerated enzyme granule starting material remain un-agglomerated.

Claim 32. (New) The method of claim 31 further comprising isolating a fraction of particles comprising unbroken or whole particles from the substantially un-agglomerated enzyme granule starting material.

Claim 33. (New) The method of claim 32 wherein the fraction is a selection of enzyme granules having a diameter of 300 μm to 600 μm .

Claim 34. (New) A method for preparing a particulate composition having improved average strength of particles comprising contacting a substantially un-agglomerated starting material with a liquid and subjecting the mixture to high shear at a rate in an amount of 0.5s^{-1} to 3.0s^{-1} , wherein more than 80% of the substantially un-agglomerated

starting material remains un-agglomerated, and wherein the starting material is selected from the group consisting of pharmaceutical granules, enzyme granules, fertilizer granules, salt particles, sugar particles, and carbohydrate particles.

Claim 35. (New) A method in accordance with claim 34, wherein the particle material is salt particles, carbohydrate particles, and combinations thereof.